

CHAPTER V.

FATTY BUTLER FINISHES HER WORK.—A WORD ON LONDON GARRERS.—A RUPIAN.—PATTY IN THE WATCH-HOUSE.

Patty's loss of her mother was quickly known; and as quickly was the chamber of death filled with poor neighbours—the needy, suffering, squalid, aye, and even vicious denizens of that miserable, fetid alley. Touched by sympathy, in the very fulness of heart, utter destitution proffered service and assistance to the motherless girl—when its only aid was a comforting look; its only means, the starting tear; its only comfort, the abundance of its pity. Old, care-lined faces—with the eagerness of habitual want sharpening and deforming them—looked kind and gentle, for the time refined and humanized by the awakened spirit of human love. These pressed about the sufferer, and with trite words of comfort—with old and common phrases of compassion, (the best rhetoric the talkers had to offer,) tried to soothe the stricken girl. "God help her!" cried an old crone, with melting looks, though with the features of a sybil. "God will help her!" cried a young creature, sobbing, whilst the tears ran down her cheeks. So earnest was the voice, that Patty raised her head from her hands, and her eyes meeting the eyes of her girl neighbor—of the poor reckless thing, often so heedless and laughing in her very despair, Patty felt a communion of heart in the deep sincerity of that assurance of God's help, and through her tears smiled dimly, yet thankfully, affectionately on her comforter.

Happily, the kindness of Mr. Lintley, the apothecary, rendered the assistance of the neighbors—could they have offered any beyond the kindness of mere words—needless. Lintley was doomed to, perhaps, the most penal condition of poverty; that is, to an outside show of comfort, with that gnawing, snapping fox penny, eating to the bowels within; was one of the thousand grown-up Sparrows who, with aching hearts and over-piled faculties, turn a shining outside look on London streets. Nevertheless, Lintley determined that Patty's mother should not go to the earth in workhouse dregs; for though his philosophy smiled at the vanities of the undertaker, it had still in its very elevation, the better part of philosophy, a benign and charitable consideration for the weakness, the prejudice, yea, for the folly of others. Thus, all things necessary for that last scene of life—in which the man, though dead, still plays a part—were duly ordered at the charge of Mr. Lintley, and, how few the hours! Patty sat and worked beside her confined mother.

"Now, child, do come down stairs—do, now; you'll be comfortable there," urged an old woman, a bodger, to Patty, seeking to win her from the place of death. "Thank you, I am better here—happier—in fact I am," said Patty, with sweetest meekness. "Well, but it's getting late and dark," said the woman, "and ain't you afraid?" "Afraid! Of what should I be afraid?" asked the girl. "Well, to be sure, for a young thing you've a bold heart; but when I was a girl, I could have no more stayed alone with any body dead!" "Not if you loved them?" interrupted Patty.

"Why, love's something, to be sure; but still death, my dear, you know—" "Takes fear from love, and as I feel it, makes love stronger. I loved her when she was here, and must I not love her still more live here—now she is an angel! I tell you it comforts me to be alone—it does, indeed," said Patty.

"Well, to be sure! if ever! who could have thought!" and the old woman would have proceeded in her exclamations. "But if you'll be kind enough to stand here till I come back from Mr. Flamingo's."

"To be sure, Mrs. Shroudly and me will stay," said the woman. "You will so serve me! In half an hour I shall have finished my work, I shall soon be back."

"And you'll sleep here alone in this room to night!" asked the querist.

For a moment Patty could not speak; then, with a torrent of tears, and a voice of anguish, she answered—"It is the last."

The well-meaning neighbour left the room, and by the last light of a golden August evening, Patty completed her task.—Her work was done; and the room darkened, darkened about her. She sat fearless, self-sustained in the gloom; her thoughts made solemn and strengthened by the atmosphere of death which fell upon her spirit. She felt as in a holy presence.—That poor, weak, ignorant creature—in the exaltation of her soul, communed with her mother in the skies; talked, wept, prayed to her, and was comforted. And for that which lay apart—for that mute, dull semblance of the thing that was—it was for a time forgotten in the rapturous grief that sorrowed at its loss. Thus passed that hour of darkness, made bright by spiritual dreams; and then, calmed and sustained, she prepared to venture in the roaring street.

Unseen, unknown, are the divinites that—descending from garrets—tread the loud, foul, sordid, crowding highways of London! Spiritual presences, suffering all things, and in the injustice—most hard to turn to right—of our social purpose, living and suffering; daily martyrs to their creed of good. Young children, widowed age, and withered singleness—the ardent student, flustered and fed with little else but hope, the disappointed, yet brave, good old man, a long, long laborer in the worldly fight, who has retired apart, to bleed unseen, and uncomplaining die—the poor and stern man, only stern in truth, soon in speech, with heart of honeyed sweetness; all of these, in all their thousand shades of character and spirit, the army of martyrs to fortune, and the social inequities that, dress and spangled for truths, man passes off on man—all of this bright band have, and do, and will consecrate the garrets of London, and make a holy thing of poverty by the arduous spirit with which they glorify her. Many of these are to be known, but more escape the searching eyes of the quickest moral vision. There is something, a 'look of service' in the aspect of some; a depression that elevates, a dogged air of courage that speaks the fighting man in poverty's battlements, an honorable, undisguised readiness that marks the old cam-

paigner! Are not his darts more beautiful than the best work of Sidonian needles—is there a patch about him that is not, morally assayed, true cloth of gold? And has not such poverty its gent, its attending spirits! Oh, yes! a bloodless glory is its body-guard, and its latter-bearer an angel.

And does not some such presence walk with Patty Butler down the Strand, on to the house of Peter Flamingo, feather-merchant to the court? Stay: who is it, that now addresses her?

There is a tall creature hanging about her steps, now shifting to the right side, now the left; now behind and now before. And now he inclines himself, and says something to the ear of Patty, who, with her thoughts in that room of misery and desolation, cannot heed him, but with her heart in her throat, walks quicker and quicker, silent and choking.

"If you haven't a tongue, I'll see if you've lips!" exclaimed, not the good angel of Patty Butler, and the speaker threw his arms about the girl, who shrieked with misery and terror. Ere, however, the sound had died upon his ear, the ruffian had measured his length upon King George the Third's highway.

Luke Knuckle, Mr. Flamingo's porter, had been sent to Patty to hurry her with her work. Arriving at her house but two or three minutes after her departure, he had followed closely on her steps, and was thus in a most advantageous situation for the proper application of his fist, at a most dramatic point of time.

"Watch! watch!" roared the fellow, still upon his back; for with the quick sense of the magnanimity of Britons, he felt the only means of escaping a second blow was to use nothing but his lungs.

"What's the matter?" asked a watchman, who miraculously happened to be near the spot.

"I'm robbed," was the answer.

"Robbed!" and the watchman whirled his rattle.

"Robbed!" was the lie repeated; "and I desire you to take to the watch-house that pick-pocket," and the speaker pointed to Knuckle, "and that—" but the word was lost in the noise of the newly-sprung rattle.

The watchmen gathered together, and Patty Butler, with her honest champion, was taken to the watch-house of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE WOODSTOCK AGE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

259—260!

At 260, 2 weeks, the present volume of the Age expires.

We do not intend to dun those of our subscribers who have paid us up to the last year, but those who owe us for the Age issued previous to the last year, we do intend to dun. It is but little to you, gentlemen, what you owe us, but all your little put together make a large sum to us. Let us have a few dollars from you.

We are much obliged to those who have paid us.

THANKS, GENTLEMEN!

Many of our subscribers have been generous with us—paying for the present volume and for the new one in advance. It is by the aid of such subscribers that we are able to improve our personal appearance, both in type and the quality of the paper.

Those who have been thus generous with us will accept our warmest thanks.

As those who live within 30 miles of the office who feel disposed to take the Age, can do so after the first of July free of postage, we would respectfully ask them to give us the aid we need to sustain a democratic paper in the county.

We commence this week the improvements contemplated in the appearance of the Age for the new volume. Our patrons will see that no pains are to be spared on our part to make the paper look well, to say the least. We shall give a few more touches to the face of us in a few weeks.

THE PILOT OF THE SWALLOW.—The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court on Saturday 19th, brought in a true bill against William Burnett, late pilot of the Swallow, charging him with manslaughter. The indictment charges that "the said William Burnett did by his misconduct, negligence or inattention, cause the death, on the night of the 7th of April last, by drowning or suffocation," &c. &c. We are glad to find that the grand jury have so promptly done their duty.—Their action will have more influence on steamboat officers than any legislative report whatever.

Remember the dance at Alden's, to-morrow evening, (Friday, May 2nd.)

The *Modist* is to take the name of UNITED STATES JOURNAL.

Obliging Orders.—A good story is told of an American general in the last war, who was more ready in the use of his sword than he was of his pen, and who still lives the pride of the army and country.—While stationed on the lake frontier, two of his soldiers, brothers, of the name of Kennedy, had deserted. He issued an order to a subaltern to detail a file of men, and with them proceed to a place named on the line, and take the two "Canadas." The order was peremptory, and not to be trifled with. The officer said he would try, and set about executing it; but he remarked, that he would be hanged if he thought he could take more than one province without a reinforcement.

TEXAS RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE, AND THE PEOPLE MOVING IN THEIR MAJESTY.

Notwithstanding the calmness and indifference of the people of England and the press generally with regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States, it will be observed by a perusal of the following intelligence from Texas via New Orleans, that the fluster is extreme among all parties, and that the English Government has the credit or discredit of attempting to exercise an influence upon this important question, of which her ministry at home does not appear to be aware. We indulge the hope that the friends of annexation, both at the South and in Texas, are somewhat more excited than there is any real necessity for their being, for we feel assured that Texas will be admitted in accordance with the Joint Resolutions, and that Mexico will submit quietly to her fate and retain her condition of "doing as well as could be expected."

The steamer New York arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., furnishing the Republican with papers from Galveston to the 9th, and from Houston to the 7th inst.

Mons. DeSaligny, Minister from France to Texas, Capt. Morris of the British Navy, and the Hon. Ashbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, were passengers in the New York.

The Houston Telegraph of the 2d inst., states that "the British and French Charge d'Affaires, returned from Washington to that place on the Sunday evening previous, and proceeded post-haste to Galveston by land. Major Donelson had not reached Washington at the time of their departure; and it was believed that his arrival at Houston had been communicated to them by express. The Hon. Ashbel Smith left Washington a day or two after the departure of the French and English ministers, and the fact is thus commented upon by a correspondent of the Telegraph, as follows:

"The Hon. Ashbel Smith arrived in town last evening on his way to join Elliott and Saligny. He would have accompanied the latter gentleman to Galveston on Sunday last, but some private business delayed him. Of course he knows nothing about the despatches brought by Maj. Donelson to the government. His last departure from the seat of government shows want of respect for the American Minister, and bodes no good to the cause."

The Washington Register and the Galveston Civilian are out in opposition to annexation. With these exceptions, the Texas press is united in favor of the measure. The opinion so often expressed, that annexation could find no opponent in Texas, except among those hostile to the liberties and institutions of the South, and among the few who look for distinction under a separate and independent government, has become a settled conviction in the minds of the people of Texas. They will not be balked.

Another British vessel of war arrived at Galveston on the 3d instant, from Vera Cruz, bringing despatches for the government of Texas. It is reported that these despatches contain a positive and unconditional acknowledgment of Texan independence by Mexico.

It appears that the British and French Ministers have been going anti-annexation "on their own hooks"—attempting to retard the measures until they could ascertain the policy of their respective governments. The prompt action of Congress, and the despatch of our Government agent, with the President's approval of the bill, having taken them all back, they were unprepared for a consummation of the policy, and hence the wonders of diplomacy which have characterized the last six weeks.

Major Donelson arrived at Houston on the 29th ultimo, and proceeded immediately for Washington.

Demonstration of public sentiment in favor of annexation as being made in every quarter where the news of the passage of the measure by our government has been received. The excitement in St. Augustine was tremendous. Regarding this, the Redlander observes: "That the event which has been looked for with so much solicitude since 1836, will be hailed with rapturous joy and heartfelt gratitude by nearly the whole population of Texas, there cannot exist a doubt. It is a measure against which no rational objections can be raised. In Western Texas, we are told that the opponents to annexation are hardly worth enumerating. We don't not but that in taking the votes of the 'Great East and Northern Texas,' there will be greater unanimity upon this question than upon any other ever presented for the suffrages of any of the people."

In Austin county, on the 25th ult., similar enthusiasm has been displayed.—"The American Flag was unfurled from the top of a 'Liberty Pole' that had been erected in Main street, and a salute of twenty-nine guns was fired in testimony of the rejoicing of our citizens at the prospect of the admission of Texas into the Union.

The joyous news has spread like "wild fire" through the Western counties, and is every where hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. At Brazoria immediately after the receipt of the news, the people assembled and fired a salute of 29 guns for the several States of the Union, including Iowa, Florida and Texas; and were so overjoyed that they fired an additional salute for each Senator who voted for the bill.

The Galveston News of the 8th inst., in an ably written article upon the subject recommends that the people of Texas call a National Convention, for the purpose of obviating the obstacles which now interpose to the annexation of their country to our Union.

A meeting was held in San Augustine on the 3d instant. Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, was called to the chair, and A. W. Canfield appointed Secretary. General Henderson, G. A. Greer, Hon. D. Kaufman, Col. T. J. Jennings, A. S. Ryle, Rev. L. Fowler, Dr. Randal, Hon. M. T. Johnson, Judge Cullen, Samuel Benton and R. T. Wheeler, were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions. The committee after a

short absence, returned and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do greatly approve of the project of annexation of this country with that of the United States, upon the basis of the late act of the Congress of United States, and that the same shall receive our cordial support.

Resolved, That we do pledge ourselves and each of us, to use our greater exertions to bring about the consummation of so desirable an object, and that we will use all honorable means for its attainment.

Resolved, That we suggest to our neighboring counties the propriety of holding meetings on the subject, and that they pass resolutions expressive of their opinions in relation thereto.

STILL FARTHER FROM TEXAS.

The N. O. *Picayune* issued an Extra on the 11th, containing letters from Mr. Kendall at Galveston on the 7th and at Houston on the 9th. These embody few facts not already given, save that none of the Texan Cabinet were then at Houston except Col. Cooke, Secretary of War, and that "a revolution is openly talked of," in case President Jones does not soon call Congress to decide the question of Annexation. A Houston letter with a different signature says:

Houston, April 8, 1845.

Editors of the *Picayune*: Presuming that, having disposed of the Annexation question in your country, you naturally look with some interest to the movements in this quarter in reference to it, I drop you a line to say that no official action on the part of our Government has yet transpired in regard to it, unless it be that the President (it is so rumored) has ordered writs of election for Members of Congress, to fill vacant districts—with a view to calling that body together about the 1st of June.

The receipt of the news of the passage of the Annexation Resolutions by the United States Congress took the British and French Ministers here by surprise, and on the arrival of a British man-of-war at Galveston, a few days afterwards with despatches for the former, both these functionaries immediately repaired to the seat of Government, for the purpose, as it is understood, of asking of our Government, a postponement of an action on its part in reference to the consummation of Annexation until their Governments could be heard from, and having, as it is understood, obtained a pledge of some sort to that effect, they forthwith put about and returned to Galveston there to await the arrival of further despatches. Major Donelson met them on his way up, between here and Washington—they being on their way to this place—and when he got there the Government were absent—President and cabinet having found it convenient to have business in the country just at that time. This may be considered ominous of the feeling of the party in power towards Annexation. They are evidently in no hurry, and there is no telling what inducements may be offered within the next sixty days to remain independent.

In haste, yours truly, E. J. W.

The *Picayune* adds the following:

"We have two private letters before us, a day later than those published above, and which were written at the latest hour to be in readiness for the steamer, from which we learn that President Jones had returned to Washington, and that the U. S. Minister, Major Donelson, had been treated so cavalierly by him and his Cabinet that he spoke of without drawing from the seat of Government to Galveston. This intelligence is from sources so direct as to leave no room as to doubt its accuracy. From all that we learn we are constrained to believe, that if a rupture with Maj. Donelson would assist in procrastinating action with the acquiescence of the people, President Jones would edify the nations with another *exequatur* proclamation. It is very evident that the interests of the people of Texas have become a minor consideration to the interests of some of her officials; and our suspicions mislead us, if the enquiry for the present is, not, what will certain individuals gain by accepting or rejecting annexation—the great concerns of the State being left out of consideration in deciding a personal issue of so momentous a character.

"It seems to be agreed that proclamations have been issued to fill vacancies in Congress, so as to amuse the citizens with a few elections. None has been issued convening Congress—not will there be, we apprehend, until there is a general rising of the country."

TEXAS.

We find the following interesting article upon the annexation question in the New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican of the 10th inst.:

"We have received assurances from a well informed source in Texas, that the measure of annexation enjoys an unexampled popularity there, and that it will find no opposition whatever from any portion of the people of the country. Although the resolutions which have been proposed for their acceptance may not be entirely satisfactory to them, still we are assured that they are not at all disposed to delay action on that account. They are willing to accept the proposition as it stands, for the sake of annexation, and rely upon the future action of the general government to do them justice. This is the prevailing feeling in Galveston, the only place in Texas where opposition to annexation has manifested itself. In the interior the same views are entertained, with this difference, that objections to the resolutions are urged with less warmth, like the desire for the accomplishment of the measure amounts to an enthusiasm. With such a state of public feeling, we cannot doubt that the Texas Congress will be speedily assembled, and that the proposition will be unhesitatingly accepted. We hope our anticipations will be realized.

We have been informed that the uncertainty regarding the opinions of ex-President Houston and President Jones, upon the question of annexation, arises from

a prudent and certainly a commendable concern for the interests of Texas.—Those who know these gentlemen best are the most positive in asserting that they are both in favor of annexation; but that are desirous of effecting the measure upon terms which will be most advantageous to their country. We trust these impressions are correct; and indeed they are in some degree strengthened by the manner in which the subject is discussed in the "Washington Register," a journal supposed to echo the sentiments of Houston and Jones. However this may be, there is no room for doubt regarding the opinions of all the other leading men of Texas. They are for annexation, under every possible combination of circumstances. Among the most devoted friends of the measure, are ex-President Lamar, the Hon. K. L. Anderson, present Vice President of the Republic; the war-worn hero Gen. Burleson, Gen. M. Hunt, Gen. McLade, Messrs. Pinckney, Henderson, Green and Scurry, of the present Congress; Gov. Reynolds, Gen. Burke, Judge Mills, and Col. Cazneau. These, and a host of other distinguished sons of Texas, with the entire press of the country, are ready to meet any crisis that may arise in the effort to carry out the known wishes of the people. Thus, whatever causes of delay may arise, of one thing we feel perfectly convinced, that the measure of annexation cannot be defeated. It must eventually, and at no distant day be effected, despite of the opposition which may be brought to bear against it.

It is desirable, however, that as little time as possible should be lost in bringing the matter to a safe and satisfactory conclusion. The foreign and domestic enemies of annexation are hard at work; and each day lost adds to the labor to be performed. The Galveston News of the 29th ultimo, sounds the note of warning to the friends of annexation, here and in Texas, and calls upon them to be equal to the emergencies of the occasion. "The plot is thickening," observes the editor; "every succeeding day, nay, every hour, seems pregnant with the fate of this country. The theatre of the great drama is now changed from the United States to Texas. All the creations of the foreign agents, will all their threats of war, together with their joint co-operation with the abolitionists of the North and party politicians of the whole country, have proved entirely unavailing in that country, to counteract the irresistible popular feeling of the nation, and defeat our reunion to the present country. The last and desperate struggle is now to be made upon our own soil. Now comes the eleventh hour offer of our recognition—Now comes the often reiterated promise of European friendship. Now again our government is to be plied with English gold, and power, and influence, and with all the riches of her commerce. The Ministers of France, of Britain, and of the United States, or now in conclave, engaged in a great diplomatic struggle, and exerting, no doubt, all the resources of their ingenuity, artifice, and intrigue, to operate upon our President, and obtain advantages over each other. In this great contest, the minister of the United States has to battle against the united power and influence of England and France—governments that have always, heretofore, been irreconcilable enemies, but are now united, with the most cordial understanding, in opposition to slavery, annexation, and the spread of Republicanism."

Notwithstanding all this, again we say that although annexation may be deferred it cannot be defeated. Let the people of Texas but act with promptness and vigor, and this terrible array of hostility will vanish the moment the measure is effected. Were they accessible to influence of fear—a supposition which their deeds, if not their origin forbid—they may rest assured that there is nothing to apprehend; but on the contrary, every thing to hope from that proposed annexation. Let them close their ears against the false and insidious representations of the agents of England, and France, and the abolitionists. Like the foul witches in Macbeth, they give the word of promise to the ear, to break to the hope. The people of the United States are ready to assume all the responsibility which the opponents of annexation may attach to its accomplishment. They are willing, moreover, to effect the measure, even though these opponents should make it the cause of war. A nation of twenty millions may safely rely upon its ability to resist improper interference in its desire to effect to a measure, against which no well founded objection can be raised."

FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival at New Orleans, we have news from the city of Mexico, to the 22nd of March.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at Perote, awaiting the action of his judges. The treatment he received was much mitigated, and his friends in the different Departments were gathering strength and courage to a degree that was believed to cause some apprehension to the existing Government, and to induce the delay and hesitation which are evinced in disposing of him. Indeed, it is not considered improbable that under the pretence of prosecuting a war with the United States, he may yet be invested with the command of the army, and through the means reinstate himself in power.

The British sloop of war Eurydice sailed from Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., for Galveston, with despatches for the British Minister in Texas, and also, it was reported, for the Texian Government. A great many rumors prevailed with regard to the nature of these communications.—The most probable conjecture (most probable from the fact that a British vessel of war would hardly be employed to take despatches of a less definite character,) is that the Mexican Government proposes formally to recognize the independence of Texas, on condition that the latter will not consent to an incorporation into the Federal Union.

The whole press of Mexico are extremely pugnacious, as was to have been expected, especially in view of the encouragement, which their warlike propensities have received from this country. El Monitor Constitucional, a journal commenced immedi-

ately after the last revolution, in support of the existing Government, indulges in a philippic, particularly violent. It is sadly at a loss to know, how "a miserable majority of two votes," in the Senate, should be allowed to plunge the nation into war with so redoubtable a country as Mexico.—Nothing it declares can prevent hostilities; and it accordingly exhorts all Mexicans to die together, rather than suffer degradation and loss of honor—says the Monitor:

"The moment could not be more fortunate—the Government having settled her late difficulties with France and England with prudence and harmony, has nothing to absorb her attention but this one point. Texas will be, from day to day, more and more our only exclusive thought. Texas is the anxious object of every good Mexican. Texas, indeed, we all demand with one voice and one thought."

The manufacturing interests of the country, it is stated, have suffered severely from the late change and many English and American mechanics are returning from the great cotton spinning and other establishments in different parts of the Republic; and the hatred and jealousy of the Mexicans to every description of foreigner seems to have imbued fresh vigor.

(From the N. O. *Picayune*.)

We mentioned yesterday that Santa Anna was struggling rather to save his money than his life. In confirmation of this, we find in our files his correspondence with his bankers, in which he directs them to secrete his funds and place them under the British flag.

There appears to be some division in Gen. Herrera's cabinet. Sr. Echaverria, the Minister of Finance, evinces a disposition to retire. The deputy from Zuatecas Sr. Luis de La Rosa, is talked of for this portfolio, and the papers applaud the selection.

On the 21st of March, the Mexican Chamber of Deputies took into consideration the subject of the annexation of Texas. Resolutions were introduced, and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the Treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1832) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States, and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures; and, finally, that no proposition from our Government for the restoration of friendly relations should be listened to, save upon the condition that the United States should renounce altogether the plan of annexation.

The attention of liberal minded men in Mexico appears to be fixed almost exclusively upon a reform of the Constitutional Bases of Tuxtepec. They wish in some manner to limit the powers of the Executive.

There were several shocks of an earthquake felt in Oajaca on the 10th ult.—Many persons were killed, and scarcely a house was left uninjured. There was the greatest consternation among the inhabitants lest the city should be ruined.

The Government was making vigorous and commendable exertions to assist the inhabitants of the Northern provinces to repel the aggression of the savages.

(From the Norfolk Herald, Apr. 17.)

By the arrival of the U. S. schr. Flirt, Lieut. Com'd. J. M. Watson, seven pays from Havana, we have been politely favored with the following interesting report:

An English frigate had gone to Galveston, to inform the Texan government, on the part of Mexico, that the latter country would acknowledge the independence of Texas, provided Texas refused her consent to annexation with the United States.

The Flirt brings news from Carthage, which place she left March 26th, of the election of Gen. Mosquera to the Presidency of the Republic of New Grenada, by a majority of three electoral votes.

The Flirt left Havana on the 10th—fell in with and rendered assistance to the American schr. Edward Adams, of Quincy, 35 days from Laguayra, with logwood.

(From the New York Express.)

By advices from Mexico to the 22nd of March, we are placed in possession of information of the reception of the news from the United States up to the time of the annexation of Texas by the two Houses of Congress. Some of the passengers at New Orleans from Mexico, speak of the war spirit in Mexico as it was a reality. According to their accounts, the Mexicans are eager for war with the United States, warrents no conclusion of designed acts of hostility against our Government. The news however had not been received of the President's signature to the act of Congress, and it will therefore, be necessary to wait for later news before knowing the intentions of the Mexican Government.

Santa Anna, it will be seen, for a prisoner of war, maintains a high tone. He has ventured to justify his conduct in a public defence, and to demand his release, and the restoration of his property. In return for these favors he promises to leave the country and to resign all the honors and reward of office. A joint committee of the two houses of the Mexican congress, having examined the request, reported against it. There were two reports, but the minority of the committee reported that there was no power to consider the subject.

There are various opinions in the Mexican press as to the probable fate of the ex-President. General Reyes, ex-minister of war, under the administration of the ex-president Canizales, had been found guilty of signing the order which, without the permission of congress, conferred upon Santa Anna the command of the army—Reyes was condemned to be cashiered, deprived of his rank, dignities and salary, and confined ten years in a fortress to be chosen by the government. He was likewise declared incapable hereafter of fulfilling any of the offices heretofore exercised by him. This is the only vindication of the character of the punishment imposed upon Santa Anna. Under the new administration the country appeared to be every where tranquil, except from the disturbances of the Indians.

(From the National Intelligencer of Saturday, 16th.)

The United States and Brazil.—Our readers are freshly reminded, by the comments upon it in the British Parliament which have reached us by the last steamer of the Message of President Ty-